Industrial Cape Breton FACT BOOK

Third Edition
Publication Date: September 1984

Nova Scotia
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FOREWORD

THIS is the third edition of the *Industrial Cape Breton Fact Book*, a handy reference for statistical information pertaining to the area. The term "Industrial Cape Breton" is not a geographic designation but refers to the urbanized area of which the focal point is the City of Sydney. Due to limited availability of data, most information presented is either for the entire County of Cape Breton or for all of the municipal units contained therein.

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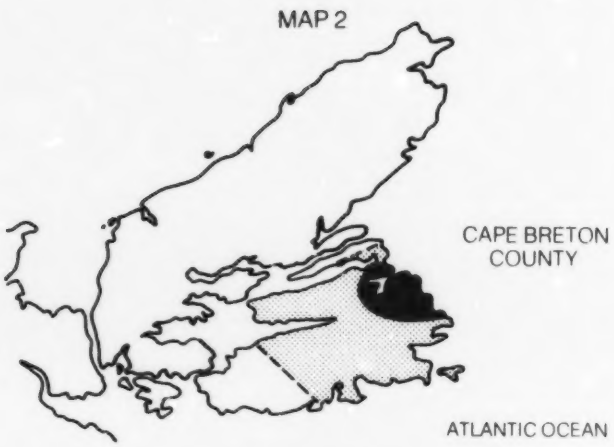
LOCATION AND CLIMATE

Industrial Cape Breton is composed of the most northerly portion of the County of Cape Breton, which in turn occupies the northeast corner of Cape Breton Island. The Island is linked to the Nova Scotia mainland by the Canso Causeway. The industrial area of the county is composed of the City of Sydney, the towns of Glace Bay, New Waterford, Sydney Mines, North Sydney, and Dominion and the numerous unincorporated communities in the 35 km crescent from Glace Bay to Sydney Mines. Louisbourg is the only incorporated town within the county which is outside this urban area. The entire county comprises approximately 2,472.9 km².

MAP 1

Sydney is located 167 km by road from the Strait of Canso, 432 km from Halifax and 445 km from the New Brunswick border. North Sydney serves as the major mainland terminus for movement of passengers and freight to Newfoundland. Ferries connect with Port


MAP 2
CAPE BRETON
COUNTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN

MAP 3
Pt. Aconi
New Waterford
Dominion
Sydney Mines
North Sydney
Glace Bay
Sydney
Port Morien
Louisbourg
Gabarus
ATLANTIC OCEAN

Aux Basques (160 km) and Argentia (426 km) in Newfoundland. By air, Sydney is 40 minutes from Halifax, two hours from Boston, two and one half hours from Montreal, and three hours from Toronto.

The summers on Cape Breton Island are comfortably warm, with average daily high temperature of 23°C, and a mean July temperature of 18°C. Mid-winter temperatures in the Sydney area average —4°C, which is similar to Halifax or Toronto. Winter tends to be the windiest season, when wind velocities average approximately 23 km per hour. The Cape Breton Highlands area of adjoining Inverness and Victoria Counties usually has a higher snowfall and thus is an attractive ski resort area.

Rainfall averages 108 cm a year, and there is an annual snowfall of 318 cm. October to January is the wettest period of the year, with 14.9 cm of precipitation each month.

Aerial View, Sydney

HISTORY

"Cape Breton" is reputed to be the oldest name of European origin in North America and it is believed that the Island was visited by European fishermen long before John Cabot's famous voyage of 1497.

Colonization began in earnest after the French founded the Fortress of Louisbourg in 1713, when Cape Breton Island became a fishing and trading centre for the French and Micmac population. After the Island was finally ceded to the British in 1763, an influx of United Empire Loyalists began. Under the leadership of Joseph F.W. DesBarres as Lieutenant-Governor, Cape Breton became a separate colony with Sydney (originally named Spanish Bay) as the capital. Thirty-five years later, in 1820, the Island was re-annexed to mainland Nova Scotia.

Early in the 19th century, significant numbers of Scottish settlers began to emigrate to Cape Breton Island. The first emigrant ship to reach Sydney arrived in 1802 with 300 Scottish settlers. The influx continued until by 1850, some 50,000 Scots had settled on the Island. Population growth was inhibited in the Sydney area at this time by the harsh climate and poor soils. The Industrial Revolution, however, heralded the development of the coal and steel industries, which were to be the governing factors in the pattern of development of Cape Breton.

The boom of coal mining during the second half of the 19th century and the establishment of the steel plant in 1901, brought a major influx of residents to the region. From a small town of 2,500 in 1899, Sydney mushroomed into a city of 20,000 by 1913. The steel plant and the surrounding coal seams formed the boundaries of the urban development in the Industrial Cape Breton region.

The growth of the region and its economy in the 20th century are closely aligned with the fluctuating fortunes of the coal and steel industries.

COAL

Coal was first mined by the French near Glace Bay early in the 18th century. It was not until 1827, however, that the General Mining Association, a British company, began coal mining on a significant scale near Sydney. By the 1850's coal was being exported, new mines were opened at Glace Bay, Port Morien and Lingan and annual production exceeded 100,000 tons.

In 1913, coal production in Industrial Cape Breton peaked at six million tons but by the 1920's adverse trends in energy sources began to be felt in the industry. Production through the twenties, thirties, forties and fifties averaged more than four million tons. By the late 1950's, however, a declining trend became evident and federal subvention payments increased from two million dollars in 1951 to over $16 millions in 1965. Mining employment, which had averaged 10,000 between 1920 and 1950, fell to 4,500 in 1965. More than 40 mines were closed between 1921 and 1966.

The Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (DOSCO), which operated all of the major mines in the area, made it known in 1965 that it wanted to withdraw from the entire mining operation. In 1966, the Donald report on the Cape Breton coal industry resulted in the creation of the Cape Breton Development Corporation, a federal crown corporation. The goals of the Cape Breton Development Corporation were to operate the remaining coal mines, rationalize the mining industry and encourage the location of new industry in the region.

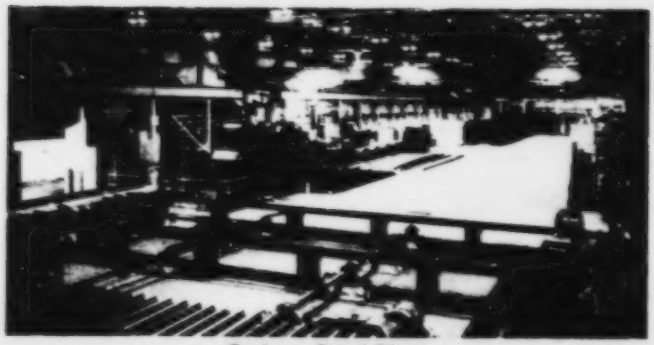
Rapidly escalating world oil prices after 1973 made coal a viable alternative to imported oil for thermal generation of electricity. By the late 1970's, the Nova Scotia Power Corporation (NSPC) became committed to a major expansion of the use of coal as a replacement of oil. In mid-1980, Lingan 2 (the second 150,000 KW coal burning unit) became operational, enabling the NSPC to generate 45 percent of its power from coal in 1981-82. Lingan units 3 and 4, each with a capacity for 150,000 KW, will be operational in 1984 and the Lingan station will create a total market for 1.4 million t of Nova Scotia coal annually. Total consumption of coal by NSPC is now (1984) 2.1 million t.

A major commitment for expansion of coal output by the Cape Breton Development Corporation was made by the federal cabinet early in 1981. One hundred and nine million dollars will be spent on development of the Prince Mine at Point Aconi and completion of tunnelling at the Donkin Mine.

In 1984, following a fire in Number 26 Colliery the federal cabinet made another major commitment to the coal industry. $324.4 millions were allocated for programs including the development of the Lingan-Phalen Colliery, expansion of the Victoria Junction Coal Preparation Plant, construction of a new wash plant, and railway loading dock near Prince Colliery and completion of the tunnel driveage at Donkin-Morien.

STEEL

Construction of the steel plant at Sydney began in ;the summer of 1899, and the first steel was tapped at the end of December 1901. The plant's facilities have developed and expanded considerably since then and have undergone several changes in ownership and control. In December 1967, the Province of Nova Scotia acquired control after the previous operators, Hawker Siddeley Canada Limited, signified



Sydney Steel Plant

their intention of closing the plant. Sydney Steel Corporation, known as Sysco, was incorporated as a crown corporation to operate the steel plant.

For more than 80 years, railroad rails have the principal product of the plant, a major portion of Canada's rail needs are supplied by Sysco. Approximately 1,350 workers were employed at mid-1984, producing basic iron, coke, ingots, billets, blooms, slabs, tie plates in addition to rails. As well as its domestic markets, Sysco has extensive export markets.

Since 1905, when Sysco produced its first rail, the company has maintained a position of leadership in the rail industry and has been responsible for many industrial firsts. The controlled cooling process for eliminating shatter cracks in rails was developed at Sydney in 1931. Sysco was the first mill in North America to produce rail from vacuum degassed steel, the first mill in North America to manufacture 78 foot and 25 m rails on a production basis and the first mill in North America to use a roller straightener to straighten all rails produced.

Sydney rails and tie plates have supplied railroads in more than 20 countries around the world and have a proven operating performance record over an extensive range of operating, climatic and geographic conditions. Sydney Steel metallurgists and engineers have met the challenges of producing rails for such extremes as searing desert heat, severe sub-zero winters of Labrador and 50 million ton-per-year lines through the Rocky Mountains.

The production facilities of Sydney Steel are located on a 260 ha site on the south arm of Sydney Harbour, a natural port that is open throughout the year. Raw materials, such as coal, limestone and dolomite, are supplied from nearby mines and quarries. Iron ore and low volatile coal are brought to Sydney in deep-sea vessels. A modern unloading dock, No. 3 bulk discharge pier handles iron ore and other bulk commodities. It is equipped with a hopper for handling self-unloading vessels, a travelling unloading tower for discharging bulk carriers, a 1,150 m hooded conveyor and a travelling stacker. Water-borne export shipments are serviced from a 210 m extension of the

discharge pier. A wide-legged 40 t container type portal crane is capable of handling up to 320 t of product per hour. These facilities are capable of handling vessels up to 75,000 t.

Sydney Steel Corporation is currently engaged in a $96.2 million capital improvement program designed to modernize and renew key operating areas. Funded under an agreement signed by the federal and provincial governments, the program includes the upgrading of No. 3 blast furnace, improvements in the open hearth shop and in the rolling mills, as well as expenditures on essential services and enviromental improvements.

The program represents the first stage of a 10 year business plan approved in principle by both governments. The plan provides a realistic option for Sydney Steel and gives management and the workforce the opportunity to demonstrate that the corporation can continue as a viable operation in the years to come.

Ship Mooring at Sydport

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

A complete listing of federal and provincial government programs, services and agencies is provided in a publication titled *Programs and Services for Business Development in Nova Scotia*. The following provides a summary of the most important development agencies in the area and outlines the type of programs they offer.

THE CAPE BRETON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Cape Breton Development Corporation, a federal crown corporation, was formed in 1967 to reorganize and rehabilitate coal mining in the Sydney coalfield, to promote and assist in the development of industry and to broaden the base of the economy.

The Corporation operates three coal mines: — Number 26, Lingan and Prince — of which two are in current operation. The working areas in Number 26 were sealed in April 1984 to douse a fire. The other two mines employ close to 2,000 and more than a 1000 others work in extensive surface facilities which include a coal preparation plant, a railway system with 130 km of track, 25 locomotives and 510 railway cars and a coal loading pier at Sydney Harbour.

The mines use the longwall mining system which produces well in excess of 5 t per manshift. Metallurgical coal is used primarily in the manufacture of coke for the steel industry and thermal coal is used for the generation of heat in electrical utilities, pulp and paper plants, cement plants and other commercial utilities. The main market for thermal coal is the Nova Scotia Power Corporation although significant new opportunities are developing, particularly in Europe.

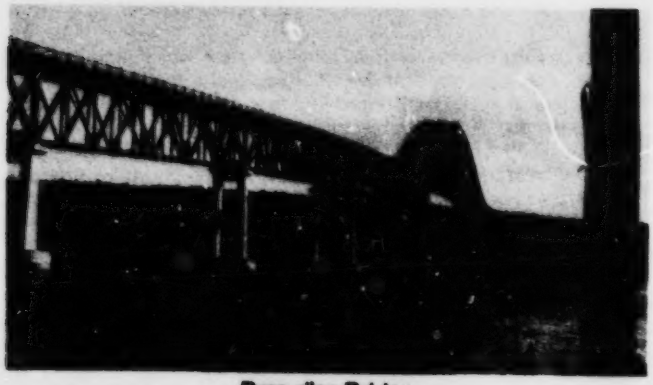
When the Donkin-Morien project is completed, it will be the largest underground coal mine in Canada, employing close to a 1000 miners and substantially increasing Cape Breton coal sales. The Prince Mine is also undergoing a major expansion which will bring production to 1 million t a year. The Lingan-Phalen Colliery will produce 1.5 million t a year, half of which will be of metallurgical quality. The Corporation, in conjunction with Gulf (Canada) Products Co., Algas Resources Ltd., Novaco and Petro Canada, is involved in a

major project to establish the feasibility of converting coal into liquid transportation fuels. A major project is also underway to commercially develop a fluidized coal called "Carbogel".

The Industrial Development Division operates its own enterprises and has comprehensive and innovative programs to help entrepreneurs expand or establish in Cape Breton.

The corporation's own programs range from operating the Sydport Industrial Park, with its ocean-related facilities, to raising trout and oysters, marketing handcrafts, and to operating a golf course, restaurants, hotels and a sheep farm.

Substantial assistance is given to fishermen and their industry, to sawmill operators seeking to upgrade their facilities, and to farmers increasing the productivity of their enterprises. Loans and other arrangements from a secondary industry program help manufacturers and processors respond to the growing number of opportunities connected with the coal mining industry, the fishery and the development of offshore gas and oil.



Bras d'or Bridge

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

This department is responsible for planning and implementing development strategy and fostering the business environment of Nova Scotia. It offers programs and services for business and industry. The regional office in Sydney provides "one stop shopping" for advice and direction to all provincial and federal programs, services and agencies.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES LIMITED (IEL)

IEL is a provincial crown corporation responsible for the development of secondary industry in Nova Scotia. The corporation administers the Industrial Incubation Program which provides manufacturing space at special rates for new companies. IEL also owns and operates the provincial industrial parks in Nova Scotia. IEL provides debt financing which can be integrated with DRIE grants.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SBDC)

The SBDC makes financing available to small enterprises wishing to start up, expand or modernize. The corporation provides term loans secured by fixed assets and loan guarantees (in special circumstances) for eligible small businesses.

DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION (DRIE)

DRIE is a federal government department responsible for encouraging investment in viable industrial undertakings in manufacturing, resource processing (and related service industries), tourism and small business. The Industrial and Regional Development Program is the department's principal program offering assistance for industrial infrastructure development, innovation, establishment of new plants, modernization or expansion, marketing and restructuring.

POPULATION

In 1981, Cape Breton County had a population of 127,035 of which approximately 90 percent, or 114,000, lived in the area between Glace Bay and Sydney Mines. The City of Sydney had a population of 29,444, while the incorporated towns had a total population of 50,861. The entire county had a population density of 51.4 persons per km^2, the second highest compared to other counties in the province.

The population of the county increased steadily to 1961, but declined by 3.4 percent until 1981. Since new housing construction within the county has been concentrated in areas adjacent to the City of Sydney and the industrial towns, there has been a more notable decline in the population of the incorporated centres. Between 1976 and 1981, all of the incorporated centres decreased in total population.

Only 24.3 percent of the county population was classified as rural in 1981; of the 30,833 rural residents, only 509 or 1.6 percent were living on farms at that date.

The age distribution of the Cape Breton County population does not differ markedly from the provincial average. The county proportions marginally exceed the provincial averages in the 0-14, 15-24 and 45-64 age groups. Only in the 25-34 age group is the county distribution notably below the provincial ratio.

The number of births in Cape Breton has consistently been between 1800 and 2,200 per year. Deaths increased by 10 percent between 1971 and 1974 but declined again until 1982 (the latest year for which data is available). In the intercensal period between 1976 and 1981 the natural increase of the population (births minus deaths) for the county was approximately 3,800. Since the population declined by 1,194 persons, total net migration out of the area was close to 5,000 persons. Statistics Canada estimates place the 1982 county population at 126,700, indicating a further net out-migration of more than 1,000 in that one-year period.

TABLE 1

Population of Industrial Cape Breton
An Historical Perspective
1921 - 1981

	1921	1941	1961	1976	1981	% Change 1976-81
Cape Breton Co.	86,319	110,703	131,507	128,229	127,035	-0.9
Sydney City	22,545	28,305	33,617	30,645	29,444	-3.9
Glace Bay	17,007	25,147	24,186	21,836	21,466	-1.7
New Waterford	5,615	9,302	10,592	9,223	8,808	-4.5
Sydney Mines	8,327	8,198	9,122	8,965	8,501	-5.2
North Sydney	6,585	6,836	8,657	8,319	7,820	-6.0
Dominion	2,390	3,279	2,999	2,938	2,856	-2.8
Louisbourg	1,152	1,012	1,417	1,519	1,410	-7.2
Industrial City and Towns	63,621	82,079	90,590	83,445	80,305	-3.8

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

TABLE 2

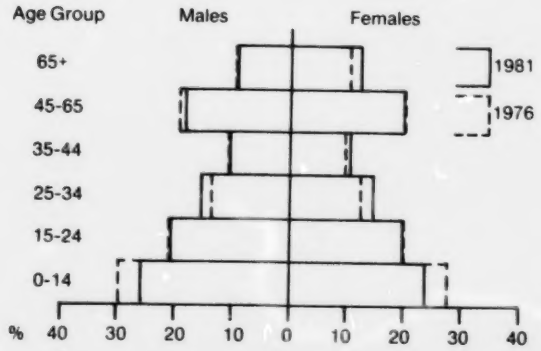
Population Distribution by Age and Sex
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1981

	Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%		%	
0 - 14	25.7	23.5	24.3	22.6
15 - 24	20.5	19.5	19.8	18.9
25 - 34	15.2	14.5	16.5	16.4
35 - 44	10.8	10.5	11.6	11.2
45 - 64	18.4	19.8	18.1	18.7
65+	9.4	12.2	9.7	12.2
Total Number	62,570	64,465	419,575	427,865

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada

CHART 1

Population Distribution by Age and Sex
Cape Breton County, 1976 and 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Ben Eoin Campground

CULTURE

Cape Breton County is the home of a diversity of cultural groups, many of which have retained their own traditions, in spite of their relatively small numbers. The coal and steel boom brought many Lebanese, Polish, Italian, Ukrainian and Irish immigrants to the Industrial Cape Breton region to join a population predominantly from the British Isles. Indian Reservations within the county had a population of 2,042 in 1981. The Black population came from the West Indies and also from the United States, primarily during the mid 19th century. Despite this diversity of ethnic origins, less than five percent of the population have a mother tongue other than English.

The largest religious denomination in the region in 1981 was Roman Catholic, accounting for 62.2 percent of the population. Other major denominations included United (15.3 percent) and Anglican (10.0 percent).

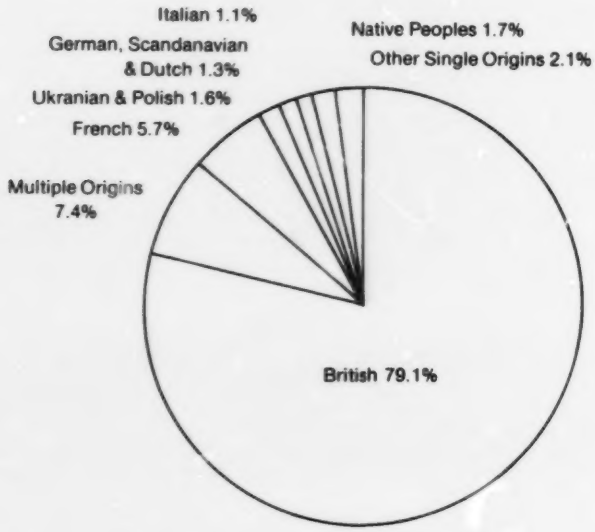
TABLE 3

Population Distribution By Mother Tongue
Industrial Cape Breton
1981

Mother Tongue	Cape Breton County	Sydney	Glace Bay	New Water-ford	Sydney Mines	North Sydney	Domin-ion	Louis-bourg
				%				
English	95.8	95.3	98.5	95.5	99.2	98.5	97.2	96.8
French	1.2	1.5	0.4	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.4
German	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Native Indian	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0
Dutch	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Polish	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Ukrainian	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Greek	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: **Statistics Canada, Census of Canada**

CHART 2
Population by Ethnic Group, Cape Breton County, 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

LABOUR FORCE

The Cape Breton County labour force in 1981 totalled 49,695, of which 42,110 were employed. The unemployment rate was 15.3 percent, considerably above the provincial rate of 10.0 percent. In 1983, the average unemployment rate for Cape Breton Island, at 19.5 percent, also surpassed the 13.2 percent level for the entire province.

The labour force participation rate for the county in 1981 was 52.5 percent and remained below the provincial average at 59.0 percent. In 1983, the average participation rate for the Island, at 48.8 percent, was exceeded by the Nova Scotia rate of 57.4 percent.

TABLE 4

Population 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia 1976 and 1981

	Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia	
	1976	1981	1976	1981
Population 15 yrs. and over	91,795	94,730	604,835	641,495
Labour Force	43,215	49,695	326,855	378,495
Employed	36,945	42,110	296,740	340,755
Unemployed	6,270	7,585	30,110	37,740
Unemployment Rate[1]	14.5	15.3	9.2	10.0
Participation Rate[2]				
-Total	47.1	52.5	54.0	59.0
-Males	63.0	67.0	70.3	73.2
-Females	31.6	38.7	38.1	45.3

[1] - Unemployed as a percent of the labour force

[2] - Labour force as a percent of population 15 yrs. and over.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

The service sector is the most important employer in Cape Breton County, accounting for almost one third of total employment. Included within this widely defined category are education, health and welfare, personal services, accommodation and food services, and finance, insurance and real estate. The trade sector, dominated by retail trade, is second; followed by manufacturing which largely entails food and beverage production and steelmaking.

The transportation sector is important to the County and broadly based. Marine transportation utilizes the Sydney deep-water port, while North Sydney is the mainland terminal for ferry service to Newfoundland. Air (Sydney Airport), bus and rail services also are available. Coal mining is the dominant activity in the primary sector. Sydney is the centre of provincial and federal government activity on the Island, although public administration and defence are of lesser importance to Cape Breton Island than to the province on the whole.

Breton Industrial & Marine

TABLE 5

Industrial Distribution of the Labour Force
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1981

	Place of Residence		
	Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia
	Number	%	%
Primary	4,965	10.1	7.2
Agriculture	210	0.4	2.2
Forestry	200	0.4	1.3
Fishing and Trapping	395	0.8	2.0
Mining and Quarring	4,160	8.5	1.7
Manufacturing	7,210	14.7	14.5
Food and Beverage	2,820	5.7	4.9
Steelmaking	2,650	5.4	0.8
Other	1,740	3.5	8.8
Construction	3,240	6.6	6.4
Transportation & Communication	4,470	9.1	7.8
Transportation & Storage	2,785	5.7	4.7
Communication & Other Utilities	1,680	3.4	3.0
Trade	8,250	16.8	16.8
Retail	6,695	13.6	12.7
Other	1,555	3.2	4.1
Service	16,070	32.7	32.5
Education	3,620	7.4	7.4
Health & Welfare	5,125	10.4	8.2
Personal Services	945	1.9	1.7
Accommodation & Food	2,460	5.0	5.2
Finance, Insurance &Real Estate	1,415	2.9	4.2
Other	2,505	5.1	5.8
Public Administration & Defense	3,310	6.7	11.8
Unspecified	1,680	3.4	3.1
All Industries	49,195	100.0	100.0

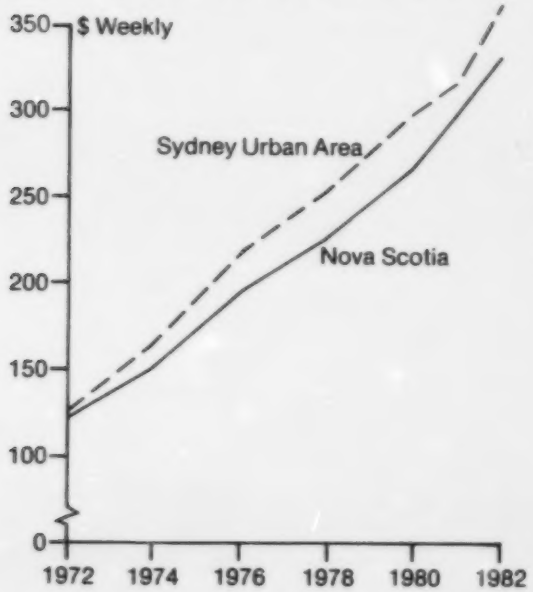
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

INCOMES AND PRICES

Due to the concentration of employment in mining and the steel industry, the average weekly wage for the industrial composite in the Sydney area has been consistently above the provincial average. In 1982, the average for the Sydney area was approximately $367

CHART 3

Average Weekly, Earnings, Industrial Composite, Sydney Urban Area and Nova Scotia, 1972-1983



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 72-002

weekly, 12 percent above the Nova Scotia average. For the manufacturing sector the average weekly wage was $373, while in wholesale and retail trade it was only $210.

Despite these higher weekly wage rates for the Sydney area, the average income for income tax filers in Cape Breton was 11 percent below the provincial average in 1981, and 8 percent lower in 1980. Lower labour force participation rates and higher unemployment rates in Cape Breton County relative to the province as a whole produce a dampening effect on the average income of all filers. Within the county in 1981, 32.6 percent of filers had incomes below $5,000, 22.1 percent had incomes between $5,000 and $10,000, 29.7 percent had incomes between $10,000 and $20,000, 15.7 percent had incomes in excess of $20,000.

TABLE 6

Average Income Per Income Tax Filer
Sydney — Glace Bay, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1971 — 1981

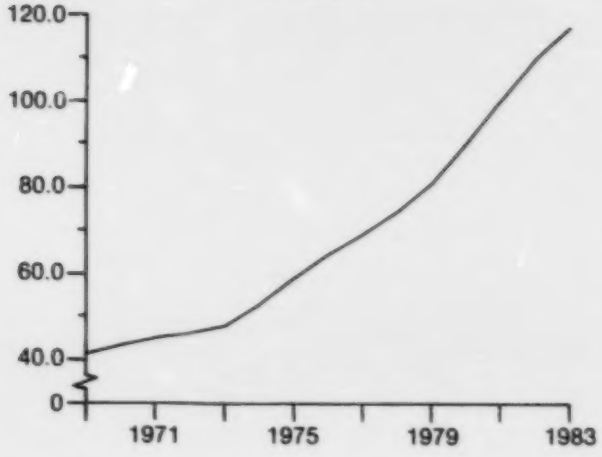
	Sydney / Glace Bay	Cape Breton County	Nova Scotia
1971	4,846	4,811	4,906
1972	5,125	5,110	5,587
1973	5,955	5,913	6,200
1974	7,007	6,963	7,193
1975	7,858	7,805	8,192
1976	9,015	8,940	9,186
1977	9,475	9,468	9,848
1978*	8,589	8,548	9,273
1979	9,432	9,372	10,111
1980	10,290	10,156	11,059
1981	11,319	11,148	12,507

* Average incomes in 1978 declined due to the increase in the number of returns filed to claim Child Tax Credits.

SOURCE: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics

CHART 4

Consumer Price Index — All Items, Halifax, 1969-1983
1981 = 100.0



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 62-001

While there is no regular survey of consumer prices in the Cape Breton area, most commodity prices are similar to those in the Halifax Metropolitan Area. In the latter area, the consumer price index rose 6.6 percent in 1983 and has increased by 139.3 percent since 1973. These increases, however, are in line with those experienced across Canada.

A precise measurement of comparable rental rates for both apartments and houses in the Industrial Cape Breton area is unavailable, however, rates are somewhat less than in the Halifax-Dartmouth area. In 1983, the average sale price of a new single-

detached dwelling financed under the National Housing Act in the Sydney/Sydney Mines Urban Area was $53,329. This was 31 percent below the average for Metropolitan Halifax and 22 percent below the average for all large urban areas in Nova Scotia.

TABLE 7

Distribution of Income Tax Returns by Income Class Sydney - Glace Bay, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia 1980 and 1981

	Sydney / Glace Bay		Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia	
Income Class	**1980**	**1981**	**1980**	**1981**	**1980**	**1981**
Under $1,000	15.7	14.5	15.8	14.7	13.4	12.0
$ 1,000 - 2,500	7.3	6.5	7.7	6.6	7.2	6.4
2,500 - 5,000	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.0
5,000 - 7,500	11.5	11.0	11.6	11.2	11.3	10.8
7,500 - 10,000	11.1	10.7	11.1	10.9	11.1	10.1
10,000 - 12,500	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.5	10.0	9.5
12,500 - 15,000	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.8	7.9
15,000 - 20,000	14.3	14.3	13.8	14.0	12.4	12.6
20,000 - 25,000	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.2	8.3
25,000 - 30,000	3.3	4.3	3.2	4.2	3.6	5.0
30,000+	2.5	4.5	2.5	4.3	4.1	6.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No. of Returns	61,326	51,279	68,750	68,718	483,322	492,083

SOURCE: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics

NATURAL RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE

Due to the relatively short growing season and the poor class soils in the region, agriculture is impeded. Of Nova Scotia's 5045 census farms in 1981, only 142 or 2.8 percent were located in Cape Breton County, primarily at Bras d'Or, Point Edward and Boularderie. The average size of county farms was 56 ha (139 acres); only 6 farms were larger than 160 ha.

TABLE 8

Agriculture in Cape Breton County
Census Years

Year	No. of Census Farms	Average size of Census Farms acres
1961	418	127
1966	280	139
1971	187	140
1976	86	169
1981*	142	139

* Note - For 1981, a Census farm was defined as a unit that received $250 or more from the sale of agricultural products in the year prior to the Census, or would have received $250 or more except that crop failure, change of ownership or other speical circumstances prevented this. In 1976, a Census farm was defined as an agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of $1200 or more in agricultural products. Prior to 1976, a census farm was any agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of $50 or more, during the 12-month period prior to the census.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

TABLE 9

Number of Farms by Size
Cape Breton County
1976 and 1981

	1976	1981
Total Number	86	142
1 - 9 acres	5	14
10 - 69 acres	15	35
70 - 129 acres	22	34
130 - 179 acres	9	20
180 - 239 acres	12	17
240 - 399 acres	21	16
400 - 559 acres	1	3
560 - 759 acres	—	1
760 + acres	1	2

* Note - The major reason for the variation in number of Census farms is the changing definition of the term between the Censuses.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

The agricultural labour force is partially composed of the 139 owners and 3 tenants. Twenty farms reported year-round work for approximately 40 workers, while seasonal work was provided by an additional 44 farms. Sixty-five of the 142 operators reported paid off-farm work in other activities.

Of those 88 county farms with sales of $2,500 or more, 26 were classified as dairy, 20 as miscellaneous specialty, 18 as cattle, 9 as poultry and the remainder as mixed, field crops or fruits and vegetables.

FISHING

The volume of seafish landed in Cape Breton County in 1983 was 47,000 t representing 10.8 percent of Nova Scotia landings. Cape Breton County landings were valued at $22.0 millions.

While the major catches are lobster, cod and other groundfish, a considerable effort has been made in the development of oyster growing on the Bras d'Or Lakes, with the backing of the Cape Breton Development Corporation.

In 1983, the fishery employed 1,129 persons, although only about half of these were engaged on a full-time basis. The primary industry, however, provides the input for 11 fish processing plants in the county, employing 1,161 workers.

TABLE 10

Fish Landings, Employment and Fishing Boats Cape Breton County 1981, 1982, and 1983

	1981	1982	1983
Landings			
Quantity - (Metric tons)			
Total Seafish Landings	51,641	53,304	47,185
- Groundfish	45,681	47,160	40,944
- Pelagic & Estuarial	4,492	4,051	4,310
- Shellfish	1,468	2,093	1,931
Value - ($'000)			
Total Seafish Landings	19,952	23,265	22,047
- Groundfish	15,451	17,956	14,990
- Pelagic & Estuarial	925	728	753
- Shellfish	3,574	4,581	6,304
Total Registered Fishermen - number	907	963	1129
by % of income derived from fishery			
0-25%	339	384	415
26-75%	110	106	138
76-100%	458	475	576
Fishing Vessels (Port of landing within County)			
Inshore vessels - less than 25 gross tons	424	408	421
Offshore vessels - more than 25 gross tons	38	45	49

SOURCE: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

FORESTRY

Forested land occupies almost 77 percent of Cape Breton County's total area. Softwood, primarily fir and spruce, predominates, although there is solid population of maple and birch. Tenure statistics indicate that more than three-quarters of forested land is privately owned.

Forestry production in 1982 included 2.8 million board feet of sawn lumber and 149,000 m^3 of pulpwood, with the majority of the pulpwood being used by the Nova Scotia Forest Industries plant at Point Tupper. A total of 20 sawmills operated in the county in 1982, 17 of which produced less than 100,000 board feet of lumber per year.

TABLE 11

Area of Land Classes
Cape Breton County
1970

	Area hectares*	% of Total Area
Forest Land		
Productive Forest		
- Softwood	115,499	44.4
- Mixed Wood	51,287	19.7
- Hardwood	33,472	12.9
Total Forested Land	200,267	76.9
Non-Forested Land and Non-Productive Forest	34,953	13.4
Agricultural and Other Improved Land	10,927	4.2
Total Water	25,115	9.6
Total Area of County	260,336	100.0

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres

SOURCE: Nova Scotia Forest Inventory, Cape Breton Island Subdivision, 1971

TABLE 12

Forestry Production (in common measure)
Cape Breton County
1981 and 1982

	1981	1982
Lumber - Softwood (M. fbm.)	2,011	1,126
- Hardwood (M. fbm.)	764	455
Railway Ties (M. fbm.)	623	591
Mine Packs (M. fbm.)	2,094	934
Laths (M's)	45	10
Residue Chips (m^3 - stacked)	3,910	3,532
Pulpwood - Softwood (m^3 - stacked)	257,734	149,240
- Harwood (m^3 - stacked)	1,508	251
Pit Props - Rough (m^3 - stacked)	6,144	10,750

M. fbm. equals 1,000 feet board measure
m^3 equals 1 cubic metre

SOURCE: Nova Scotia Forest Products Directory, 1982 and 1983.

MINING

Coal production by the Cape Breton Development Corporation was approximately 2.6 million t during the fiscal year 1983-84. This production represented 86 percent of the total provincial mining output. The mines operating in 1984 were the Prince Mine at Point Aconi and the Lingan Mine near New Waterford. The average daily work force numbered approximately 3,000.

Novaco Limited, a provincial crown corporation began producing from an open pit coal mine at Point Aconi in 1981. Thomas Brogan and Sons Construction Limited also operates two open pit mines at Point Aconi. The average production from these three mines is about 20,000 t per month. Worked out areas are the subject of land reclamation projects, which has involved planting more than 12,000 spruce trees.

Exploration on Cape Breton Island continued at a very high level in 1982. Among the major minerals for which exploration continued were salt, potash, lead, gold and zinc. Several large corporations are involved in the exploration which indicates that new discoveries could lead to more mining in this part of the province.

TABLE 13

Production and Employment in Mining Cape Breton County For Years[1] 1980 and 1981-82

	Production (Metric tons)		Average Number of Men Employed*	
	1980	1981-82	1980	1981-82
Coal	2,871,671	2,501,415	2,152	1,948
Limestone	47,869	47,625	15	15
Crushed Stone	317,460	149,073	—	7
Dolomite	49,436	nil[2]	15	—
Total	3,286,436	2,698,113	2,182	1,970

[1] Production and labour statistics given are for calendar year 1980 and fiscal year ending March 31, 1982.

[2] Dolomite worked out — quarry now producing crushed rock.

* Miners only included

SOURCE: Nova Scotia Department of Mines, Annual Reports, 1980 and 1981-82.

MANUFACTURING

The *1984 Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers* lists 128 manufacturing establishments in Cape Breton County. Employment at the end of 1983 was approximately 4,900 in the various manufacturing establishments. The largest single grouping in terms of employment was primary metal industries, in which two firms employed 1,430 people. Eleven fish processing plants employed 1,222 people, making it the second largest employer. The Glace Bay heavy water plant accounted for most of the 620 employees in chemical and chemical product industries.

The 64 manufacturing establishments located within Cape Breton County, which Statistics Canada surveyed in 1980, employed 3,984 people and had shipments worth $321 millions. While the value of

TABLE 14

Manufacturing Industries by Industry Group
Cape Breton County
1980

	No. of Establish-ments	Total Employ-ment	Value Ship-ments	Value Added
			$'000	$'000
Food and Beverage Industries				
Fish Products Industry	6	1,135	47,871	20,639
Bakeries	6	74	2,150	1,080
Other	9	108	23,517	8,824
Total	21	1,317	73,539	30,544
Metal Fabricating Industries	10	104	5,799	2,642
Other Major Groups	33	2,563	242,113	99,362
Total All Industries	64	3,984	321,451	132,548

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-209

shipments rose above the 1974 level, employment declined significantly since this time, due primarily to the soft markets for steel products.

There is a wide range of products produced by Cape Breton County manufacturers, including those produced primarily for local consumption and those shipped to many international markets. In the first category are dairy products, fish products, soft drinks, bakery products, wood products, printing and publishing, modular homes, metal fabrication and boat building. Products produced for national and international markets include heavy water, fish products, steel rails and other steel products, oceanographic equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, fish processing equipment, and numerous other commodities.

Efforts have been made recently to attract companies which produce mining equipment as well as equipment and supplies for offshore development. Several small companies have already been successful in manufacturing for these sectors. There have recently been significant improvements to both the energy and output efficiency of sawmills in Cape Breton County.

TABLE 15

Manufacturing Industries - Historical Data
Cape Breton County
1974 to 1981

	No. of Establishments	Total Employment	Salaries and Wages $'000	Value of Shipments $'000	Value Added $'000
1974	60	5,426	54,224	196,870	67,291
1975	57	4,906	53,441	177,951	69,266
1976	51	4,891	61,901	182,179	59,273
1977	45	4,341	59,917	173,657	51,876
1978	52	3,936	54,536	245,144	75,126
1979	58	4,084	64,194	300,731	95,325
1980	64	3,984	64,667	321,451	132,548
1981	65	3,577	65,456	288,944	101,245

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-209

Internav Ltd.

TABLE 16

Manufacturing Employment
Cape Breton County
1983

	Establishments	Employment
Food & Beverage	32	1,635
Fish Products	11	1,222
Dairy	2	140
Soft Drink	5	102
Bakery	9	103
Other food products	5	68
Wood Industries	18	180
Printing, Publishing & Allied	11	184
Primary Metal Industries	2	1,430
Metal Fabricating Industries	20	300
Transportation Equipment Industries	6	130
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	9	172
Chemical & Chemical Products	5	620
Other	26	205
Total	128	4,855

SOURCE: Department of Development,
Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers, 1984.

CONSTRUCTION

The total value of building permits issued for all types of construction in Cape Breton County in 1983 was $42.0 millions, a decrease of 3.3 percent from the 1982 levels. Of this total, 65.7 percent ($27.6 millions) related to the building of 590 dwelling units. Institutional and government building accounted for 11.9 percent and commercial

TABLE 17

Building Permits Issued
Cape Breton County
1978 - 1983

	1983 Value ($'000)					
	No. of Residential Units	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional & Government	Total
Dominion	17	714	—	3	11	728
Glace Bay	65	3,109	50	683	3	3,845
Louisbourg	6	217	40	—	3	260
New Waterford	28	1,599	—	570	2,156	4,325
North Sydney	24	1,222	26	773	897	2,918
Sydney	86	4,376	2,985	3,053	449	10,863
Sydney Mines	41	1,778	—	123	63	1,964
Mun. of Co. of Cape Breton	323	14,540	125	960	1,431	17,056
Cape Breton County Total						
1983	590	27,555	3,226	6,165	5,013	41,959
1982	559	22,471	5,003	3,448	12,490	43,412
1981	588	22,707	153	4,163	14,192	41,215
1980	667	25,538	661	8,963	1,655	36,815
1979	765	24,181	2,503	36,025	2,515	65,224
1978	791	24,135	572	5,895	2,527	33,129

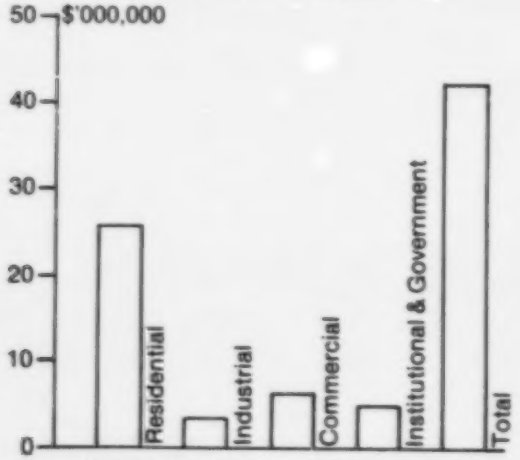
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-001, 64-203.

buildings for 14.7 percent of the total value of construction. Within the residential sector, the Municipality of the County of Cape Breton issued permits for 323 residential dwelling units, 54.7 percent of the county total.

It is anticipated that the next few years will be active ones in the construction scene in Cape Breton County. The following table, compiled in the summer of 1984, gives some of the major projects which are presently under construction or which are planned for the near future. Since material of this nature is subject to rapid changes it should be treated only as an indication of the extent and scope of future plans for construction and development.

CHART 5

Building Permits Issued by Type and Value of Construction, Cape Breton County, 1983



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-203

TABLE 18

Major Construction Projects
Industrial Cape Breton
Summer 1984

Rehabilitation and Extended Care Hospitals - Sydney Mines
- approximate value $6.0 millions.

Bank of Nova Scotia - Sydney - $4 millions.

Donkin-Morien Mine - tunneling valued at $100.0 millions.

Canadian Coast Guard College
- physical training facility ($5.5 millions)
- machine shop, boathouse, etc. ($9.8 millions)
- residential facility addition ($9.9 millions - 24 units)
- administration building addition ($6.0 millions)

Postal Terminal - North Sydney - $.8 millions

St. Ann's Elementary School - addition of 20,000 sq.ft. - Glace Bay
- approximate value $1.1 millions

St. Ann's Church - 15,000 sq. ft. - Glace Bay

Municipal Administration Building - 20,000 sq.ft. - approximate value $2.6 millions.

University College of Cape Breton - arena valued at approximately $7.5 millions.

Ocean Industries Centre - 15,000 sq.ft. - Point Edward - valued at $1.0 millions

Health and Welfare Canada - offices with an approximate value of $3.0 millions.

CN Marine Dock - North Sydney - approximate value of $20.0 millions

Northside General - Phase 3 - North Sydney - approximate cost $6.5 millions

Holiday Inn Expansion - Sydney - 40 units

MacDonald High School Expansion - Dominion - approximate value $1.8 millions

Hospital (125 bed capacity) - Glace Bay - $16.0 millions

Arena and Convention Centre - Sydney - approximate value $11.0 millions

C.B. Post Building - Sydney

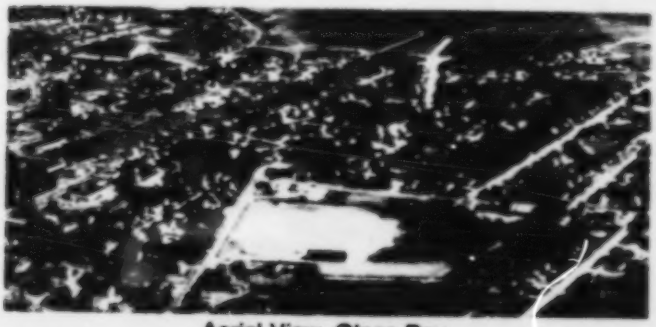
Recreation Complex - Glace Bay - $2.1 millions approximate value

SOURCE: Nova Scotia Department of Development

HOUSING

In 1981, there were 36,810 occupied dwelling units in Cape Breton County of which 74.8 percent were single-detached, 9.8 percent were apartments or flats, 11.8 percent were other multiple dwellings and 3.6 percent were movable dwellings. Within the five year period 1976 to 1981, the total number of occupied units increased by 9.9 percent. Although apartments are still a small part of the total market, they have been the fastest growing segment of the market. While the City of Sydney accounted for only 16.3 percent of the single detached units, it had 57.3 percent of the total apartments and flats.

When compared to the province as a whole, the county has a higher proportion of owned as opposed to rented dwellings, and a higher proportion of single-detached housing units. A significant portion of the housing stock is more than 35 years old, many of these units having been built by mining companies. There has, however, been notable home building activity in recent years. Within the past five years, housing starts have totalled 2,514 units in the Sydney/Sydney Mines Urban Area. In 1983, starts fell to 304 units from a high of 731 units in 1979, as a result of high interest rates and overall economic conditions.



Aerial View, Glace Bay

TABLE 19

Occupied Dwellings by Type
Cape Breton County
1976 and 1981

	Single Detached	Single Attached	Apartment or Flat	Movable Dwellings	Total
Dominion					
1976	520	105	35	45	705
1981	580	90	55	50	780
Glace Bay					
1976	4,050	1,110	640	5	5,810
1981	4,575	1,015	665	5	6,260
Louisbourg					
1976	355	5	35	30	420
1981	370	5	35	30	435
New Waterford					
1976	1,515	600	190	25	2,330
1981	1,665	540	275	15	2,495
North Sydney					
1976	1,450	200	490	5	2,145
1981	1,635	165	440	5	2,240
Sydney					
1976	5,415	915	2,295	5	8,625
1981	5,990	820	2,550	5	9,360
Sydney Mines					
1976	1,740	185	230	60	2,200
1981	1,885	145	220	105	2,350
Remainder of County					
1976	9,325	495	505	950	11,275
1981	10,835	450	500	1,090	12,890
Total - Cape Breton County					
1976	24,370	3,595	4,420	1,125	33,505
1981	27,535	3,230	4,740	1,305	36,810

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

TABLE 20

**Housing Units by Period of Construction*
Sydney-Sydney Mines Urban Area,
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia**

	Sydney - Sydney Mines Urban Area		Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia	
Period of Construction	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Before 1946	15,865	43.1	16,280	42.7	98,105	34.6
1946-1960	6,955	18.9	7,190	18.9	48,455	17.1
1961-1970	3,770	10.1	3,905	10.2	43,765	15.3
1971-Mid 1981	8,980	24.4	9,440	24.8	82,865	29.2
Mid 1981-1983	1,240	3.4	1,285	3.4	10,430	3.7
TOTAL	36,810	100.0	38,100	100.0	283,620	100.0

* All figures are approximate.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-002, and Census of Canada

Aerial View, Dominion

TABLE 21

Housing Starts, Completions And Units Under Construction Sydney/Sydney Mines Urban Area* 1983

	Starts	Completions	Under Construction As of Dec. 31
Sydney	64	93	36
Cape Breton, mun., subd. A	116	103	80
Cape Breton, mun., subd. B	203	170	95
Dominion	13	11	5
Glace Bay	64	69	36
New Waterford	24	36	18
North Sydney	15	12	6
Sydney-Mines	28	33	12
Indian Reserves	21	26	16
Total Sydney/Sydney mines Area*	548	553	304

* As defined for the 1981 Census of Canada

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-002

Church at Boisdale

TRANSPORTATION

Cape Breton County has excellent road, rail, air and water connections to local and distant points.

WATER

Industrial Cape Breton is strategically located at the focal points of Atlantic trade routes. The region is only 50 km from the main St. Lawrence Seaway route to inland Canadian and American ports.

Sydney Harbour is a large, well sheltered harbour with excellent deep water and ample anchorage area. During two wars, the harbour was a convoy assembly point and on many occasions there were more than 100 vessels at anchor, awaiting convoy. The controlling depth is 11.3 m draft at dead low tide over the bar at the entrance. Cargo vessels up to 40,000 t, with draft of 11 m have entered the harbour to discharge iron-ore. Much of the shoreline is adjoined by

North Sydney Ferry Terminal

TABLE 22

Water-Borne Cargo - Coastwise and International At Cape Breton Ports*, 1982

	Tonnes** Loaded	Tonnes** Unloaded	Total
International Seaborne Shipping			
Fish products	4,368	725	5,093
Coal & coke	1,074,282	12,763	1,087,045
Rock Salt	—	12,986	12,986
Iron & steel & metal basic products	26,223	9,088	35,311
Other products	4,501	4,867	9,368
Total	1,109,374	40,429	1,149,803
Coastwise Shipping			
Food, feed beverages and similar products	44,698	7,186	51,884
Iron ore & concentrates	—	117,142	117,142
Iron & steel and metal basic products	15,382	109	15,491
Wood and wood products	30,160	78	30,238
Scrap metals, coal and crude non-metallic minerals	12,168	1,696	13,864
Paper and paperboard, pulp	29,979	24,483	54,462
Chemicals & related products	8,160	52	8,212
Petroleum & coal products	5,315	314,971	320,286
Transportation equipment	9,346	846	10,192
Other products	59,432	26,092	85,524
TOTAL	214,640	492,655	707,295

* - includes Sydney and North Sydney
** - metric tonnes of 2204.6 pounds

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 54-210, 54-211

open vacant land. Although Sydney is a year-round port, it experiences problems in the spring of some years when ice is pushed on-shore from the Cabot Strait. Facilities at Sydney include six private piers used mainly for bulk cargos and for steel products, as well as the government wharf providing a total berthing length of 1050 m with low water depths ranging from 8 m to 12.5 m. A bonded warehouse (30m x 60m) is located on the government wharf. Fresh water, diesel and bunker fuel can be provided at most of the facilities. Repair and drydocking services are available at the two wharfs owned by Sydney Engineering and Drydocks.

North Sydney is the mainland terminus for C.N. Marine which operates the passenger and freight ferry services to Port-aux-Basques and Argentia, Newfoundland. There are two government wharfs providing 200 m of berthing space and containing one transit shed and a small repair yard. The minimum low water depth at the government wharfs is 6 m. In addition, there are several private freight and fish plant wharfs in North Sydney ranging up to 75 m in length.

The Sydport Industrial Park is located at Point Edward directly across the harbour from Sydney. Facilities here consist of the main jetty (259 m), inner quay (335 m) and the outer quay (228 m) with a water depth ranging from 3 m to 8 m. The berths are equipped with rail sidings and capable of handling bulk cargo as well as container and ro-ro freight.

The Sydney Harbour Ports Regional Development Board acts as a promotional agency for developments on both sides of Sydney Harbour.

RAIL

The Cape Breton Industrial Region is served by Canadian National Railways.North Sydney is the mainland terminus of the CNR transcontinental standard gauge rails for connections to Newfoundland.

Sydney and North Sydney have daily CNR express and freight service; Sydney Mines, Glace Bay and New Waterford are serviced as required. A spur line is also in place to the developed area of the Sydport Industrial Park.

Daily rail passenger service is provided by VIA Rail between Sydney and Halifax, with connections at Truro to the Halifax-Montreal transcontinental service.

ROAD

Trans Canada Highway 104 connects Cape Breton County to the Canso Causeway. Thereafter, 104 leads to the rest of Canada, via New Glasgow, Truro and Amherst. At Truro, Highway 102 connects to Halifax.

The Trans Canada Highway (105) connects Port Hastings at the Canso Causeway with North Sydney via Baddeck and Whycocomagh. Highway 125, a divided limited access highway, connects Sydney with North Sydney. Most communities on the Island are connected by paved roads to highways 104, 105 and 125. Trunk roads include No. 22 which extends from Sydney to Louisbourg and No. 28 which runs from Sydney to Glace Bay via New Waterford and Dominion.

Sydney, the focal point of industrial Cape Breton, is approximately 167 km from Port Hastings at the Canso Causeway, 444 km from Amherst and 432 km from Halifax.

Of the total 1,491.6 km of roads in Cape Breton County, 780.3 are paved.

AIR

The industrial region is served by the Sydney Airport, located on Trunk 4 between Sydney and Glace Bay, just 25 minutes from either downtown. There are two paved ILS equipment runways and one gravel and asphalt runway. Regularly scheduled flights by Air Canada and Eastern Provincial Airways connect with major Canadian and United States cities.

TABLE 23

Aviation Statistics* - Sydney Airport
1978 - 1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total Flights					
Arriving and Departing	4,547	4,390	5,026	4,801	5,156
Total Passengers ('000)					
Arriving and Departing	249.8	282.2	336.9	251.9	266.8
Enplaned and Deplaned	180.4	199.0	191.0	178.2	159.6
Total Cargo ('000 kg.)					
Arriving and Departing	2,183	1,214	1,833	1,366	1,624
Enplaned and Deplaned	615	676	698	648	577

* Relating to scheduled international and domestic flights

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 51-203

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

Public passenger transport between the towns in the industrial area is provided by Transit Cape Breton which also operates a transit service in the City of Sydney. Acadian Lines Limited operates daily coach services between Sydney and Halifax and points beyond.

Truck transport services link the industrial Cape Breton region with all major Maritime and North American destinations served by highways.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers published on a regular basis in industrial Cape Breton are the Cape Breton Post, a daily and The Coastal Courier, a weekly.

Three television stations, CJCB, CBIT and CBHFT broadcast from Sydney and two cablevision companies, Seaside and Cape Breton Cablevision, serve the region. Six radio stations — CBI, CBI-FM, CJCB, CKPE-FM, CHER, and CBAF-24-FM — also operate in the area.

Telephone and telegraph services are provided by Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Limited and all communities within the county have direct distance dialing. In 1982, there were 32,202 residential and 11,631 business telephones in the Sydney and Glace Bay exchanges. There were 52.2 telephones per 100 population in the area in 1982, compared with 62.2 per 100 population for the entire province. Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Telecommunications also provides telecommunication services to the region.

TABLE 24

Telephones Per 100 Population
Glace Bay, Sydney and Nova Scotia
1980 - 1982

	1980	1981	1982
Glace Bay	41.5	42.1	43.0
Sydney	55.8	56.8	57.8
Nova Scotia	58.3	60.5	62.2

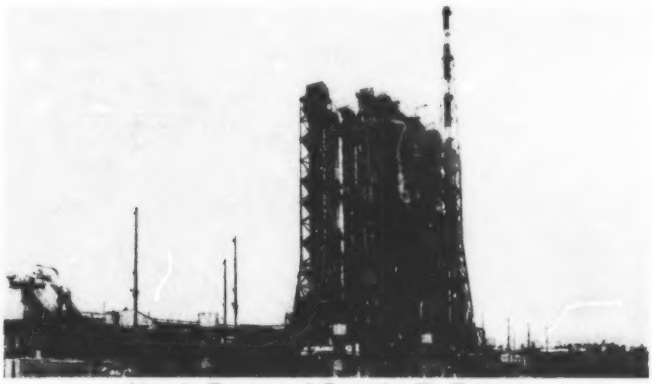
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 56-203

UTILITIES AND ENERGY

The Nova Scotia Power Corporation supplies electric power throughout the county. Major generating stations are located at Glace Bay (96,000 kW capacity), Lingan (600,000 kW). Each of these plants is coal-fired. The largest hydro plant in Nova Scotia (200,000 kW) is located at Wreck Cove in adjacent Victoria County. Generating facilities on Cape Breton Island account for more than 50 percent of the installed capacity in the province of Nova Scotia.

Construction was recently completed on units three and four of the Lingan Generating Station. Each of the four 150,000 kW units will consume approximately 400,000 t of Cape Breton coal annually. As with units one and two, which were completed three months ahead of schedule and below cost estimates, units three and four were commissioned two and three months ahead of schedule, respectively.

The greater industrial area is served by separate municipal water and sewerage systems, as well as refuse collection.



Atomic Energy of Canada, Pt. Tupper

TRADE

While the City of Sydney is the main shopping centre within the county, the other towns generally have both mainstreet shopping areas as well as suburban shopping malls. Retail sales for the county in 1983 are estimated to have exceeded $471 millions. Of this total, 79 percent is estimated to have been spent in the Sydney-Glace Bay-Dominion-New Waterford area with the North Sydney-Sydney Mines area accounting for 18.7 percent. The 1983 retail sales per capita were estimated to average $4,248 in the Sydney census urban area, $2,494 per capita in the Sydney Mines census urban area and 3,994 for the total province.

TABLE 25

Retail Trade By Class Of Business 1982

	Estimates of Retail Sales ($'000,000)		
	Cape Breton County	Sydney*	Sydney Mines**
Food Stores	144.9	110.9	31.2
Motor vehicle dealers	44.7	41.1	2.7
Service stations	29.8	20.3	8.2
Clothing & shoe stores	25.3	20.4	4.6
Hardware stores	1.8	1.5	0.6
Furniture, appliance, TV and Radio	7.5	5.4	1.9
Total	417.4	329.4	78.1

[1] Total retail trade was valued at 471.7, 371.9 and 88.3 million dollars for Cape Breton County, Sydney and Sydney Mines respectively, in 1983. Class of business detail is not available for this year.

* Sydney Census Agglomeration - Sydney City, Dominion, Glace Bay, New Waterford, and Subdiv. B

** Sydney Mines Agglomeration - Sydney Mines, North Sydney, and Subdiv. A

SOURCE: The Financial Post, Canadian Market, 1981

Glace Bay, Dominion, New Waterford, North Sydney, Sydney and Sydney Mines are all taking advantage of the province's mainstreet program to refurbish their main downtown shopping areas. Six major shopping malls provide over 100 000 m^2 of retail space; many of the stores in the mall represent national chains.

Food stores accounted for $145 millions or 34.7 percent of retail sales in 1982. New and used motor vehicle dealers had sales of $44.7 millions; over 90 percent of sales occurred in the Sydney Census urban area. Clothing and shoe sales were similarly concentrated in the Sydney area.

Glace Bay Harbour

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

The Industrial Cape Breton Area has 19 branches of the major national banks, two trust company branches, 7 branches of financial companies and 11 credit unions to provide comprehensive financial services to the area. In 1983 cheques cashed in clearing centres in Glace Bay and Sydney reached $6.2 millions, an increase of 10.2 percent over 1982.

Twenty-two real estate agencies serve the industrial area, as do 36 insurance agents and brokers.

TABLE 26

Cheques Cashed By Type Of Account
1982 and 1983

	1982	($'000)	1983
Glace Bay			
Current	183,309		183,680
Savings	67,678		71,971
Personal Chequing	37,840		41,545
TOTAL	288,827		297,196
Sydney			
Current	4,871,169		5,397,823
Savings	252,740		262,496
Personal chequing	175,073		202,267
TOTAL	5,298,982		5,862,585

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 61-001

EDUCATION

In the 1983-84 school year there were 102 schools, 1,640 teachers and an enrolment of 28,158 students in the entire county. Enrolment has declined throughout the past decade as in other areas of the province due to the reduction in the birth rate since the sixties. Approximately 50 percent of all students are enrolled in elementary grades, 23 percent in junior high, 22 percent in senior high and the remaining five percent in vocational and business courses.

TABLE 27

Schools, Teachers And Enrolments
Cape Breton County
1983 - 84

School Area	Schools	Teachers	Approximate Enrolments Elem.	Junior High	Senior High	Other	Total
Cape Breton Co. (Excluding North Side)	34	442	4,320	1,628	1,607	156	7,711
North Side Cape Breton Co.	9	107	1,204	518	—	60	1,782
City of Sydney*	22	353	2,891	1,311	1,577	216	5,995
New Waterford	4	145	935	660	620	198	2,413
Dominion	4	41	336	208	153	16	713
Glace Bay	14	266	2,430	1,117	1,092	162	4,801
Lousbourg	2	21	167	89	31	8	295
North Sydney	6	93	979	438	—	65	1,482
Sydney Mines	7	172	925	426	1,007	606	2,966
Total	102	1,640	14,187	6,397	6,087	1,487	28,158

* does not include Cape Breton Regional Vocational School, with 41 teachers and an enrolment of 564

SOURCE: N.S. Department of Education, Directory of Schools in Operation

Primary and secondary education is administered by two district school boards, and one regional vocational school board.

Upgrading courses and trades training for adults are available at the Adult Vocational Training Centre in Sydney. Vocational training for high school students is the responsibility of the Cape Breton Regional Vocational School, also located in Sydney, which has an enrolment of 564 students. Stenographic, medical, legal and advanced secretarial training are provided by the Cape Breton Business College in Sydney.

The University College of Cape Breton is located on a campus which occupyies 48 ha on the Sydney-Glace Bay Highway. It is a co-educational institution offering both technological diplomas and university degrees and diplomas. A total of 1,845 students were enrolled full-time for the 1983-84 academic year — 1,195 in univeristy courses and 650 in technology programs. Part-time enrolment represented an eqivalent of 366 full-time students, while a further 108 full-time equivalents were enrolled in the trades programs. Evening courses are offered for the benefit of adults and people working full-time.

College of Cape Breton

The college, through its Bras d'Or Institute, organizes research on the Brad d'Or lakes and directs its services to the economic and social needs of the Cape Breton community. The College's Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies is another organization concerned with the study of Cape Breton and focuses on tha collection and preservation of historical records of the area.

Church at Sydney Mines

The Alexander Graham Bell Institute studies and extends the work of the noted inventor and humanitarian. Also associated with the college are the Centre for International Studies, the Family Life Institute and the Tompkins Institute of Human Values and Technology, whose goal is to maintain the special orientation of the college which is humanitechnical in nature.

The Canadian Coast Guard College was initially established at Point Edward in 1965. A new campus was constructed at Westmount and officially opened in June 1981. This facility can accommodate 225 officer cadets in training to become marine engineers or navigation officers for the Canadian Coast Guard. The college provides a three year program, during which officer cadets spend two six-month periods at sea. The College provides tuition at no cost and pays monthly allowance to the officer cadets.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

There are six general hospitals in Cape Breton County — two in Sydney, two in Glace Bay and one each in New Waterford and North Sydney, together they provide more than 850 hospital beds. The Cape Breton Hospital provides 65 beds for mental patients. Construction has also begun on a new 125-bed hospital in Glace Bay.

Fourteen homes for the aged within the county provide accommodation for 790 people. One facility for the retarded has facilities for 45 patients and an additional 10 homes have space for 252 mentally handicapped individuals. Other special care facilities include four alcohol/drug abuse centres and three homes for disturbed children and one home for unwed mothers.

TABLE 28

Hospitals In Operation
Cape Breton County
1983

	Rated Capacity	
	Beds	Bassinets
Glace Bay		
Glace Bay General Hospital	106	10
Glace Bay Community Hospital	140	26
New Waterford		
New Waterford Consolidated Hospital	88	18
North Sydney		
Northside Harbour View Hospital*	185	37
Sydney		
St. Rita Hospital	178	25
Sydney City Hospital	157	—
Sydney River		
Cape Breton Hospital**	65	—

* Includes the Harbour View Hospital and Northside General Hospital.
** Facility provides long-term psychiatric care

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 83-201

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES

The Industrial Cape Breton region has an extensive business and personal services sector. Located within the county are approximately 65 barristers and solicitors, nine chartered accounting firms, two architectural firms, 10 consulting engineering firms and numerous other types of business services.

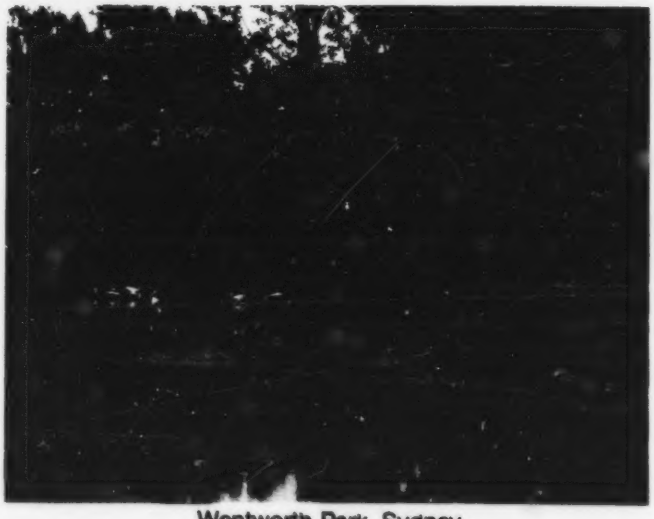
The greatest concentration of both business and personal services is in Sydney, although most personal services, such as barber and beauty shops, dry cleaners, laundries, shoe repair shops and funeral parlors are available in most of the incorporated towns.

Dining in Sydney

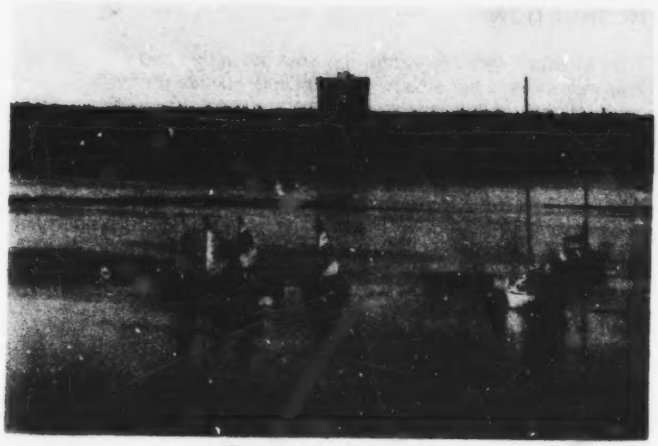
RECREATION

The recreation facilities within the area are varied and are used not only by residents but also by many people outside the area.

Beautiful beaches are located in many spots along the Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence shorelines and along the salt water Bras d'Or Lakes. Yachting, diving and sport fishing all thrive in this environment. There is excellent salt and fresh water fishing for many species ranging from trout to tuna. Deer, upland birds and waterfowl are hunted. Canadian and Nova Scotia law allows hunting and fishing after payment of a small licence fee and attendance at a short course in gun safety.



Wentworth Park, Sydney



Sydney Waterfront

One 18-hole and one nine-hole course are located in Cape Breton County and four other golf courses are situated elsewhere on the Island. Ballfields, tennis courts and playgrounds provide other summer sports facilities in all incorporated communities. The Cape Smokey ski area is only 125 km from Sydney and attracts skiing enthusiasts from all the Maritime Provinces. Cross-country skiing has enjoyed tremendous growth in the past few years; many trails are available throughout the county. A roller skating rink, two curling rinks and nine indoor skating rinks offer additional recreational opportunities.

Commercial facilities offering services to the public include bowling alleys and movie theatres. Locally produced crafts are exhibited at many shows. Regional libraries serve all areas of the county and bookmobiles provide regular service to outlying areas.

TOURISM

Cape Breton Island is famous as a vacation destination. A prime attraction is the Cabot Trail in the Cape Breton Highlands National Park. The park is located in neighbouring Inverness and Victoria Counties. Many visitors use the Sydney area as their starting and/or ending points for the trip around the Trail.

Alexander Graham Bell Museum, Baddeck

The Fortress of Louisbourg is a restoration of the 18th century French fortress where period-costumed staff, buildings and activities recreate this time in Canadian history. The fortress area is a national historic park.

Other tourist attractions in the area include the 1787 Cossit House and St. Patrick's Church Museum in Sydney the Sydney-Louisbourg Railway Museum in Louisbourg, the French Mine at Port Morien, the Princess Colliery at Sydney and the Miners Museum at Glace Bay.

Twenty-two hotels and motels offer 805 rooms to tourists, conventioneers and business travellers; most are located in Sydney

Fortress Louisbourg

and North Sydney. "Bed and Breakfast" is available at 31 homes, catering to overnight guests. Many of these homes are located in particularly attractive surroundings.

An important aspect of tourism in the area is the ferry service operating out of North Sydney to Port Aux Basques and to Argentia, Newfoundland.

Sunrise Valley, Victoria Co.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The municipalities within Cape Breton County are the City of Sydney, six towns and the Municipality of the County of Cape Breton. Each municipality raises revenues through separate tax rates on residential and commercial property and provides individual services to their residents. The Cape Breton Joint Expenditures Board carries out regional programs which are cost-shared on the basis of uniform assessment by the eight participating municipal units. Among the regional programs conducted by the board are the Cape Breton Correctional Centre, the Administration of Justice which recognizes the Sheriff's office, Prothonotary, County and Supreme Courts, Registry of Deeds and Probate. The board is also involved in regional economic development through direct programs, as well as contributing to the Cape Breton Metro Planning Commission, the Sydney Harbour Regional Development Port's Board and the Cape Breton Tourist Association.

The Cape Breton Metro Planning Commission provides planning services, development controls, building inspection and subdivision

TABLE 29

Municipal Tax Rates
Cape Breton County
1984

	Rate per $100 of Assessment	
	Residential	General or Commercial
Sydney	$1.82	$3.92
Dominion	2.00	3.55
Glace Bay	2.12	3.84
Louisbourg	1.82	3.40
New Waterford	1.90	3.83
North Sydney	1.90	3.23
Sydney Mines	1.63	3.31
Municipality of Cape Breton	.83	2.23

SOURCE: N.S. Department of Municipal Affairs

approval for the seven municipal units in the Industrial Cape Breton Area. The commission is incorporated under the Planning Act and has seven members: the mayors of the city and towns and the warden of the county. The Industrial Cape Breton Board of Trade serves the business community throughout the area.

TABLE 30

Officials of The Eight Municipal Governments May 1984

City of Sydney	
Mayor	Manning MacDonald
City Manager	Daniel R. MacLeod
Clerk	Paul J. Roach
Treasurer	Vacant
Glace Bay	
Mayor	Bruce Clark
Clerk Treasurer	Bruce C. Stearns
New Waterford	
Mayor	Jerry Marsh
Clerk Treasurer	Jerry Ryan
North Sydney	
Mayor	David MacDonald
Clerk Treasurer	Earl Snow
Sydney Mines	
Mayor	Jack MacKay
Clerk Treasurer	Lois Gordon
Dominion	
Mayor	Robert McVeigh
Deputy Town Clerk	Cecilia McIntyre
Louisbourg	
Mayor	Harvey Lewis
Clerk Treasurer	Elaine MacPherson
County of Cape Breton	
Mayor	Joe Wadden
Clerk Treasurer	J.E. MacEachern

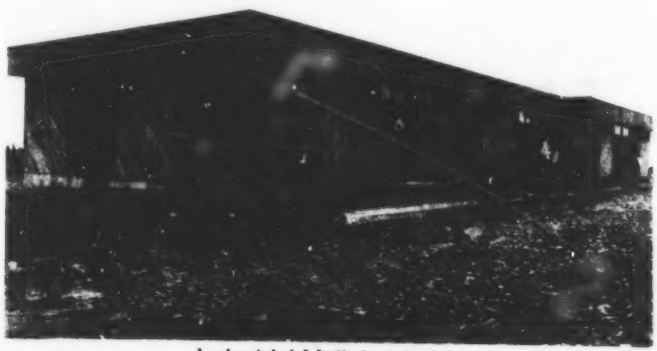
INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The industrial area is served by one industrial park which provides serviced sites for new or expanding industries.

SYDPORT INDUSTRIAL PARK (Formerly Point Edward Marine and Industrial Park)

This 600 acre (287 hectares) park is owned and operated by the Cape Breton Development Corporation, five kilometers from Highway 105, directly across the harbour from Sydney. Approximately 120 hectares (250 acres) of the park is serviced and almost 27 hectares (57 acres) is occupied. Rail spurs are located in the park and extensive berthing facilities are part of the park property. While the sale of property may be arranged for a particular development, long term leasing arrangements have been established as the norm.

The City of Sydney and the Municipality of the County of Cape Breton are presently exploring sites for a new light industrial park.



Industrial Mall, Louisdale